

The Pollution of Streams.

A great national evil in this country is the universal habit of polluting the waters of our rivers and smaller streams by throwing into them every species of offal and every sort of thing that is an offence to the human senses. It is a practice that is abominable to every principle of civilization, and one that is growing to be a great source of discomfort and disease. It is time that measures were taken to protect the streams from this pollution and to protect at the same time the public decency and the health and comfort of mankind.

If we look upon a noble stream and consider it in its relation to society, we find it in every sense beneficent. The rivers and streams and springs are amongst the choicest of Heaven's blessings to man. If we look at the shores of a lovely stream, we find them thickly settled by inhabitants who involuntarily turn their faces towards the flowing waters. There is an instinctive love and devotion for them; men love to look at them, to glide over them, to fish in them, and to dive into them. An object of so much love and pleasure should be protected from offence; by no means should it become the sewer of every abomination that can be created in the economy of life.

The rivers are the best means of transportation of commerce, and from the waters we may suppose one-fifth of the subsistence of man is derived. An immense part of society finds its means of livelihood from following the waters. An element that affords such solid benefits, and so much indescribable pleasure to man, cannot be too highly appreciated by him. If the people we know were not blessed with a revealed religion in which we have faith, we should think that the wisest and most refined devotion that man could adopt would be the adoration of the detestable habit of befouling the streams until they are sources of disgust, instead of being as they were intended, the objects of love and sources of delight.

When we think that on every considerable stream in the land there stand possibly a thousand priories—that everything offensive is thrown into it—that it is, in short, the conductor of everything disagreeable in every part of the serpentine way its waters run, we wonder how men brought themselves so low as to befoul the thing they might almost derive for the good they derive from it. We wonder how men of civilization and revealed religion men could so far forget every feeling, every principle of civilization, morality, religion, and even decency, as to make the object of their greatest good the victim of their self-indulgence, barbarity, and heaviest pollution.

It is time that this were reformed altogether. Decency, comfort, health, civilization—all proclaim trumpet-tongued against this vile usage. The Legislatures of the whole land should with one voice denounce it as unworthy of a civilized age, as seriously detrimental to the welfare and health of society. Laws should be passed to protect the streams against this shameful pollution. They should be kept pure and pleasant that man may enjoy the blessings they are intended to confer upon him.

If we look at the rivers we find them the receptacles of all sorts of filth. A thousand offensive causes do over every stream of moderate length, and the easy way to get rid of every nuisance is to throw it into the river. Cities are beginning to complain loudly of this barbarous practice. Yet no city can complain of these low abuses it on the stream while itself is chargeable with offences just as bad as those of which it complains. The remedy must be complete. Every town should respect the regulations which are designed to save it from the effects of the pollution of which it complains and from which it suffers.

Look at Baltimore: Its people are complaining deeply of the injuries from polluted and foul water, and yet what city more pollutes the nearest water to it than Baltimore? None. To the nearest water of Baltimore is to encounter seven hundred distinct bad odors, and yet her people are very much disgusted with the bad water they have from Jones's Falls.

Did you ever go to Baltimore? It is a fit point of reference in the enforcement of these views. Jones's Falls, from which Baltimore gets her drinking water, is a short stream passing through a populous country. Perhaps it would be cruel to the people of Baltimore to refer to the amount of nuisance that is cast into that little rivulet before it is pumped up into those so-called lakes that adorn Druid Park. We need not do so. Suffice it to say that those who should praise their water thus pumped up for drinking are now damning it most heartily.

A better illustration could not be found. We invite attention to it, and we repeat, with most decided emphasis, that the Legislatures of the Union, with one accord, should provide the most rigid measures for the protection of the streams from pollution.

We have in these remarks not touched upon a very important view of the subject. That is, that everything that is barbarously thrown into the streams is so much fertilizing material taken from the earth, where it returned it would be valuable, and thrown into the waters where it is of no use. Thus the land is impoverished and the waters made offensive with what would enrich the lands. What a fool is man thus to deprive himself of the greatest blessings of Heaven!

The subject is one of the most interesting that can at this time engage the attention of the statesman. We hope that it will attract the notice it deserves, and that we shall in a few years see such laws matured as shall preserve the streams, as far as possible, from pollution, and in some degree vindicate the wise and merciful Providence of God for the benefit of mankind.

Mixing Up.

It is remarked by the New York Tribune that the Democrats of Indiana seem thoroughly to have forgotten "the oldest principle of the Democratic party"—i. e., "hard money." It says Benton would read them out of the party were he here. Alluding to the adoption of the popular ideas of the day by the Indiana Democratic Convention in regard to money and cheap freights, and to the affiliation of the Convention with the grangers, the Tribune wonders at the political changes presented in its action, but suggests that, as these Democrats are opposed by Morron, good citizens elsewhere will take very little interest in the contest.

Exactly! This is the point of difficulty, in the way of dovetailing eastern with western policies, to which we recently called public attention. The "good citizens" to whom the Tribune alludes live chiefly in the East. There are some Liberal Republicans who can't stomach Morron for his extreme party bitterness with regard to the South.

but it is to Morron's "Nationalism" that the Tribune alludes when it represents the question between him and the Democrats as one in which "good people" are "where" (in the East) will take little interest. So politics are getting quite mixed up. This is all the better. Those in power for long years have been men who at best were of doubtful integrity. Their disorders will further the end of justice and afford relief to the people. "When rogues fall out honest men get their rights," says the old proverb, and there will be very little chance for the public good as long as the unprincipled men who got into power under the passions of war hold their positions. There are too many aspirants amongst them for the maintenance of union and harmony perpetual, and their unavoidable discords will redound to the invaluable benefit of the public.

We are gratified to see things political getting mixed. Their complications augur well for us all.

Timber and Fires.

The New York Herald says that architects are opposing the use of so much "white pine" in buildings, upon the ground that it is inflammable and is a fruitful cause of fires. The Herald further says that they advise the use of hard wood, as is the case in Europe, where pine is in a great degree rejected because of its inflammable nature.

Whether the architects make any discrimination as to pine, we are not informed, but we are left to infer that they do not. Therefore, we suppose, they recommend the oak, and walnut, and ash, and maple. The oaks are very much subject to warping, and houses of oak are liable to open cracks and leakiness unfavorable to comfort in winter. The soft pine is so easily fashioned that its use in fitting openings—in sashes, doors, &c.—greatly cheapens house-building; and as that material does not warp the work in which it is used lasts long and looks well.

Our hard southern pine is possibly the most durable wood in the world; but it is not easy to work like soft pine. It is also more liable to warp than soft pine, yet much less liable to do so than the oaks, &c. Nor is the hard pine as inflammable as the soft; but once fairly afire it takes a great deal of water to extinguish the fire. Take it all in all it is about the best material in the world for building.

Nevertheless, we think it idle to talk of building fire-proof houses. You cannot increase the cost of building houses beyond a reasonable degree with reference to the accommodation of the people. The people cannot afford to live in costly buildings. They must be accommodated with moderately expensive and comfortable houses. Such houses must be more or less impervious from fire, and we think that some sort of pine will have to be used in them. People must live cheaply, and after providing all reasonable safeguards against the inflammability of buildings the rest must be left to wise measures and rigid police to prevent fires, and, further, to promptly extinguish them when they occur.

Fires are in some sort mysterious. In some countries fires are never heard of. In this in early days fires were so rare that a small one caused a great sensation. As the country has become more thickly populated, the fires increase in number and destructiveness. How is this? One would suppose that means to prevent or extinguish fires would increase with the increased liability to fires—that the increase of population would in the same ratio increase the means of protection from them.

It does not appear to be so. We begin to think that there is an intermediate condition of the multiplication of people in a country that is the peculiar period of disastrous fires. We know that the day of independent fire companies and fire riots was that of great and numerous fires. A company would fire a building and run for it before the fire appeared in order to win the bet of a first appearance at a fire. From this professional trick we are sure large fires have happened. But the steam fire-engine broke up these independent fire companies, these schools of vice and backgammon, and now things are a great deal better.

But there are too many fires even now, and why? The political and monetary troubles of the land lead to many. Men fire their own houses to get the insurance upon them, and we have sometimes thought that if there were no insurance companies there would be an immense diminution of the number of fires. Whatever truth there be in this idea, the companies we have; and, if it were desirable, there is no possibility of getting rid of them.

So we return to the main question, which is how to avoid fires? This deserves the deliberate consideration of every public man. We believe there is a vast deal more in the proper policing of a city as a measure of prevention, of fires than there is in prescribing the materials of which houses shall be built. True, it is proper that certain limits should be prescribed as to where wooden houses may be built in a city; but do what we may, a good police, wise ordinances, and a vigilant watch are the best reliance of a people gathered in a dense mass. Time will give us, we hope, a more orderly and settled population; but until then we must as far as we can secure the public safety by wise laws and a vigilant police.

SENATOR JOHN F. LEWIS.—"Hon. John F. Lewis, of Virginia, voted against the civil rights bill last winter, yet his name is signed to the address upon which we commented yesterday. What says Mr. Lewis, is this a forgery, or has he changed ground?"—*Dispatch*.

The Dispatch should do Senator Lewis the justice to carefully read the address as it came from the hands of the committee, and then, if it can, charge him with changing ground. In either case, it cannot be the committee do as they cannot, pledge the Republican party to the passage of the civil rights bill (whatever may be its merits or demerits) that is now on the calendar of the House. That Senator Lewis or any other man who supported the Walker platform of 1860 should object to the sentiments of the committee on the question of civil rights would be a just occasion for comment and reader him subject to censure for having "changed ground." To advocate and defend the broad principles of civil rights is a fine thing, to narrow them down by a final definition under statutory enactments is quite another matter. The Dispatch cannot fail to see an equal difference between the address of the committee and the civil rights bill. The principles embraced in the policy of civil rights are about as ambiguous as those contained in the declaration that all men are born possessing "the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But in either case their exercise and their security have to be provided for by the statutory law, which cannot be obtained and would be without value unless public sentiment sustained it and had power to enforce it. The Dispatch will see that Senator Lewis is still true to a principle, and has not "changed ground."—*Evening Journal*.

So, then, we are to understand that not only is Senator Lewis still opposed to the civil rights bill, but the Republican National Executive Committee did not mean to pledge the party in favor of mixed schools, &c. This is news, indeed, and good news, if true. What says the National Republican?

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RICHARD GRANT WHITE has often professed or confessed his ignorance of English grammar. No one would doubt the fact, now that he has written an article intended to teach that science. He gives, "Shall you go?" as good English. The charlatan thinks that "the will" is involved when the word "will" is used, though he has no hesitation in writing "it will rain to-morrow." It is a shame that such teachings should be allowed to appear in any respectable periodical.

Our Enquirer neighbor is dead against the third term. He speaks as one having power to prevent. Will he not try his hand on the "hot term"?

The Chicago Fire.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE INSURANCE LOSSES, ETC. CHICAGO, July 16.—The following is a complete official list of the insurance, by companies, on the property destroyed by yesterday's fire: Adriatic, New York, \$25,000; Etna, New York, \$2,500; 25th. Hartford, \$63,000; Allemania, Cincinnati, \$50,000; Allemania, Pittsburgh, \$20,000; American, Cincinnati, \$25,000; American Central, St. Louis, \$20,000; American Fire, Philadelphia, \$25,000; American Mutual, Newark, N. J., \$7,500; American Underwriters, New York, \$200; Arctic, New York, \$1,500; Armenia, Pittsburgh, \$1,500; Atlantic and Pacific, Chicago, \$47,000; Atlantic, New York, \$3,500; Atlas, Hartford, \$1,500; Bangor, Bangor, Me., \$1,000; Ben. Franklin, Allegheny City, Pa., \$5,000; Black River, Watertown, N. Y., \$4,000; Brewers' and Millers', New York, \$24,000; Brewers', Milwaukee, \$50,000; British, Hartford, \$2,000; Buffalo, Buffalo, \$1,000; Citizens, New York, \$13,000; Citizens, Newark, N. J., \$9,000; Citizens, St. Louis, \$9,000; Clay Fire and Marine, Newport, Kentucky, \$12,700; Connecticut, Hartford, \$50,000; Continental, New York, \$97,000; Commerce, New York, \$9,500; Commerce, Albany, N. Y., \$6,000; Commercial, St. Louis, \$2,000; Commercial Union, London, Eng., \$95,000; Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit, \$15,000; Equitable, Nashville, \$5,000; Exchange, New York, \$20,400; Faneuil Hall, Boston, \$1,500; Fame, Philadelphia, \$2,000; Fairfield County, Norwich, Ct., \$15,875; Farmers' Mutual, York, Pa., \$15,000; Farmers', New York, \$1,000; Fire Association, Philadelphia, \$25,000; Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, \$15,500; Firemen's Fund, New York, \$70,000; Firemen's, Dayton, Ohio, \$2,500; Franklin, Wheeling, W. Va., \$7,000; Franklin, Indianapolis, \$500; Franklin, Boston, \$3,400; German American, New York, \$50,100; German, Erie, Pa., \$25,000; Germania, New York, \$100,000; Germania, New York, \$12,000; Girard, Philadelphia, \$50,000; Glenn's Fair, New York, \$17,000; Globe, Chicago, \$75,000; Hanover, New York, \$12,500; Hamburg and Bremen, Hamburg, Germany, \$52,000; Hartford, Hartford, Ct., \$52,700; Hoffman, New York, \$10,000; Home, Columbus, Ohio, \$10,000; Home, Cleveland, Ohio, \$10,000; Home, New York, \$157,250; Howard, New York, \$27,500; Imperial, London, \$47,000; Humbolt, Newark, N. J., \$11,000; Irving, New York, \$7,500; Kansas, Leavenworth, \$1,700; Lancashire, Manchester, England, \$16,000; Lancashire, Pennsylvania, \$21,400; Lancashire, New York, \$2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, of Liverpool and London, \$71,000; London Assurance Corporation, \$50,000; Lorillard, New York, \$8,800; Lyonning, Munich, Pennsylvania, \$10,000; Manhattan, New York, \$3,000; Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Boston, \$15,000; Mercantile, Chicago, \$10,000; Mercantile, New York, \$10,000; Merchants, New York, \$2,000; Mutual Fire, Meriden, Conn., \$2,000; Michigan State, Adrian, Mich., \$12,000; Millville Mutual, Millville, N. J., \$2,000; Milwaukee Mechanics Mutual, \$15,000; Mississippi Valley Fire and Marine, Memphis, \$10,000; National, New York, \$2,000; National, Philadelphia, \$47,000; New Hampshire, Manchester, \$1,000; New York and Yorkers, New York, \$25,000; New Jersey Fire and Marine, \$25,000; New Orleans Mutual Association, \$5,000; New York Underwriters, \$25,000; Niagara, New York, \$2,000; North American, Milwaukee, \$6,350; North British and Mercantile, Boston, \$18,000; Old Dominion, Richmond, \$5,500; Orient, Hartford, \$2,500; Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, \$15,000; Peoples, Philadelphia, \$10,000; Peoples, Newark, N. J., \$3,500; Peoples, Memphis, \$10,000; Peoples, Brooklyn, \$2,000; Peoples, Hartford, \$25,000; Planters, Memphis, Tenn., \$6,000; Present, Boston, \$15,000; Provincial, Ontario, \$2,500; Queen, London, \$6,300; Reading, \$10,000; Rhode Island Lumber Association, Providence, \$5,000; Robber, German, \$4,100; Royal, Liverpool, \$10,000; Royal, New York, \$2,000; St. Paul, Philadelphia, \$6,600; St. Joseph Fire and Marine, \$25,000; St. Nicholas, New York, \$1,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, \$8,000; St. Louis Mutual, \$5,000; Scotch Commercial, Glasgow, \$30,000; Shoe and Leather, Boston, \$7,000; Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Marine, \$35,000; Standard, New York, \$2,000; Sun, New York, \$5,500; Sun, Cleveland, \$500; Traders, Chicago, \$60,000; Tradewinds, New York, \$9,000; Underwriters' Agency (old), \$28,000; Union Mutual, Philadelphia, \$2,000; Western, Toronto, \$35,000; West Chester, New Rochelle, \$17,000; Williamsburg City, Brooklyn, \$36,250.

We repeat the following figures, as their meaning was obscure as they appeared in yesterday's Dispatch: The total of insurance companies is \$482,320. The total loss sustained by insurance companies is therefore \$2,244,970.

General Gordon.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 13, 1874. Editor Constitutionalist: I feel impelled to correct a misapprehension which some of the press have received from the report in the Herald of a conversation with myself.

Personal considerations would not induce me to speak; but, lest the comments which I have seen in some of the Democratic papers should cause damage to the Democratic party, I beg to say that whoever interprets me as advocating any other than a purely Democratic canvass, with a Democratic platform, and the truest Democratic candidates upon it, or as doubting the probability of Democratic success, misinterprets me.

It is not necessary, I hope, for me to say that I have not claimed any intimacy with General Grant, nor to know anything whatever of his views or purposes in regard to the result of his election. I have never talked with him upon any party issue, or party programme of the past, the present, or the future. The reporter merely misunderstood me. All I now say, or have said, is that General Grant is cordial and courteous to southern gentlemen, and my ideas of his purposes are based entirely upon observation.

With my thanks for the justice you have sought to do me,

I am, very truly yours,

J. B. Gordon.

The Democratic party of Ohio, according to the organs, is committed to the anti-Democratic Pendletonian policy of rag money. The Cincinnati Enquirer and the Bucyrus Forum agree in this injunction: "Democrats of the West, look well to your congressional candidates. Allow no resolution to pass which would nominate that man who is in conflict with the present demand for an increase of the currency." Now the day, and now the hour? The Democratic Convention of the Fourteenth district of that State resolved in favor of inflation.

The Cincinnati Commercial observes:

"As the Democratic party is presumed to be pledged to a policy of inflation it is clearly its duty to accept as a candidate for the presidency a man who is a President who vetoed a measure of a majority of the Democratic members of Congress. We are of the opinion that Republican patriots need not be awake of nights revolving so tremendous a possibility in their minds."

Case of Hydrophobia.—Excitement among the New York City Police.

The inhabitants of this town were startled yesterday by the announcement that we have a case of hydrophobia in our midst. A little girl, aged about eleven years, was bitten by a dog about four weeks ago, and commenced showing symptoms of the disease yesterday morning. Whenever any water was offered her she immediately gave it off into violent fits and spasms. The doctors are experimenting on her in various ways, trying to find out, if possible, some insight into this terrible disease. They have ice bound all over her back. There is great excitement here, and especially among the negroes, who are so badly frightened that they are poisoning the dogs in every direction.—*Correspondence Baltimore Sun*.

Fire.—Yesterday morning the frame building occupied by Mrs. Erickson as a bakery and variety store was destroyed by fire.

The building was situated in the Old Market, and was valued at \$1,500. Its destruction was complete. The stock of goods in the store was not insured. Nothing was saved but some small articles of furniture. Coals of fire were blown down as far as Main street, endangering much other valuable property.—*Fredericksburg Ledger*.

Kemper, of Virginia, has destroyed his claim to the vice-presidency in Ohio by "having no authority" to let the Cincinnati exposition have an old piece of iron owned by the Commonwealth. It is an old cannon stove, and with it the Cincinnati managers hope to fire the Buckeye heart.—*Chicago Times*.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

Alcohol Swindling.—A Family Affair.

Washington, July 16.—James K. Livingston alias Van Ness, the venerable swindler and confidence operator, who was arrested in Richmond, Va., on Saturday last, for attempting to perpetrate a series of swindles on a number of persons there by representing himself to be the agent of Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, has operated to the great amusement of the police. With his wife and daughter, a handsome young lady, he arrived in Baltimore about three weeks ago. He was a fluent talker, and soon ingratiated himself into the confidence of a number of persons here. He freely displayed drafts signed by Mr. Vanderbilt, one of which was for \$27,000. He had on hand a quantity of drafts for smaller amounts, some of which he managed to negotiate. He also showed a paper, purporting to be signed by Mr. Vanderbilt, authorizing him to make purchases to any amount and such as his judgment would dictate. They secured rooms at the Washington House and had many callers. Van Ness complimented the country very highly, and said he would have to advise Mr. Vanderbilt to purchase largely. He told his callers that he intended erecting several mills upon the branch of the Potomac running by Biadensburg, and that he had an idea of erecting a large hotel near the Spring. As a consequence, he attracted much attention to the distinguished gentleman, and Mr. Richardson, the proprietor of the hotel, did not press him for his bill. It was currently rumored that he had purchased nearly half of Biadensburg, and he seemed to be peculiarly struck with the country and scenery. He proposed to buy some tracts of land, but had not completed the arrangement when pressing business, he said, called him to Richmond, for which he left on Tuesday last. Before he left, however, he borrowed about \$100—\$25 from four different persons.

He left his wife and daughter at the hotel. Mr. Richardson would have to secure other quarters, and requested that his bill (\$125) be paid; but the women said they were completely out of funds, though they expressed their willingness to leave their three heavy trunks as security. This morning Mrs. Livingston received a letter from the counsel of a wealthy man, and soon she and her daughter started to Washington, saying they would walk all the way if they could not raise sufficient money to pay their passage on the cars. Arriving at Washington, they called at police headquarters for aid to get them to Richmond, informing Detective Coomes of their circumstances. This evening it is thought, they will return to Richmond.

Detective Coomes came here this afternoon and searched the trunks of the parties. Several pairs of nippers, tweezers, pinners, a screw-driver, a number of keys, two small hammers, and other instruments used in domestic economy and hotel sharp-practice, were found, as also a great quantity of books and papers. Mrs. Livingston had a number of letters, but took none away. Papers found in the trunks indicate that the trio have recently operated in St. Louis and other western cities.

The women have somewhat the air of professionals, and though at first they appeared to be a little frightened upon hearing of the arrest of their father, they have since become confident, and use their own words, "that everything will come out straight as a string." They refuse to speak much of their history, and appear to be considerably crestfallen. A farmer drove into Biadensburg yesterday, and told him that he had ordered last week, and was surprised to hear of the couple's present condition.

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

TILTON WRITING HIS STATEMENT—THE CAUSE OF HIS SEPARATION FROM HIS WIFE.

The Beecher-Tilton scandal is coming rapidly to a focus, and the facts cannot be withheld from the public much longer. The committee having in charge the investigation of the charges compromising the character of Mr. Beecher held a long but private meeting at the residence of a prominent commercial man in New York, and it was ascertained on good authority that the contemplated investigation would certainly be continued, no matter what the result would be to Mr. Tilton or Mr. Beecher.

The Brooklyn Union of Wednesday evening gives the following result of an interview with Mr. Tilton. He says:

"I was at work on my statement when you entered the room. I have tried for four years, using my best wit, which has proved small, in endeavoring to cloak and conceal the facts which are now to be divulged. The responsibility of this disclosure rests upon me. This responsibility belongs to Mr. Beecher, who has commissioned six men of his own church to examine into facts which, when they are made known, will put an end to Mr. Beecher's ministry; show him to have been guilty of a degree of criminality which no man can defend, and to have attempted to shield himself by putting forth another man's breast as the armor which was to receive the blow. As to compromises I know nothing. I shall accept none. It is a day of battle and death."

Mr. Tilton indicated that he would go before the committee with his sworn statement on Monday next, as they had designated that day.

ONE WHO WATCHED THE COMET ALL NIGHT.

(To the Editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix.)—The comet, visible these nights from its different positions in the early morning part of the day, has produced the impression and belief with some that there are two different comets; but it is one and the same, and it seems to move in a circle around the North star, like the Seven Pointers, or Great Dipper, as sometimes called. It does not set, as some suppose, but moves some distance in the direction of the Pointers, and moves inward, and in a manner which is very peculiar. In the advanced inward, being night-watch at the Asylum, I can have a good open view of it from the third story of the building. On observing it for some nights, owing to a dense atmosphere or haziness near the horizon it would disappear, and I could not see it. But a bright light, I have noticed, remained throughout the night and could see it all the time. It moved eastward and quite low, and then gradually began to rise, seemingly keeping a relative distance from the North or Polar Star. The last few nights have been cloudy, so I cannot observe it any more, but just by that night its course and movements other nights.

BENNET WALLACE.

July 13, 1874.

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CHILD-STEALING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The new form of crime which is being practiced in Philadelphia, is child-stealing. The parents' homes are being broken up, and the children are being taken from their parents, and are being sold to the lowest bidder. The crime is being practiced in the most open manner, and the police are unable to do anything to stop it. The children are being taken from their parents, and are being sold to the lowest bidder. The crime is being practiced in the most open manner, and the police are unable to do anything to stop it. The children are being taken from their parents, and are being sold to the lowest bidder. The crime is being practiced in the most open manner, and the police are unable to do anything to stop it.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Moses D. Hays, M. D., a young lady named Ruth Van Edger, from Auburn, N. Y., was killed at Watkins, Glen town, by falling down a precipice near the entrance. She lost her footing and slipped through between the lower rail of the railing and the ground. She fell a distance of ninety-five feet, and was almost literally dashed to pieces. Her body was found on the ground, and was about twenty-five years of age.

DEATHS.

Died, on Thursday the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., of typhoid fever, Mrs. M. J. and Mary Fockington, aged eleven months.

Also, who changed that lovely tower Which he had built for her, and where he had his home, he was called to part.

Why should I vex my heart or fate? No more I'll vex my heart or fate. My soul will mount to his at last. And there I shall see him at last.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock TO-DAY (Saturday) at the residence, on Twenty-third street between M and N.

Died, in Manchester, July 16, JAMES ARCHER, infant son of John A. and Sarah E. Blanton, aged ten months.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, between M and N streets, at 10 o'clock TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family and of the deceased are invited to attend.

Died, on the 17th, MARY FRANKS, only daughter of Jeremiah and William E. Owens, aged twelve months and six days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of heaven."

Died, at his residence, No. 3123 Main street, Mr. JAMES McGEFFIN, in the fifty-third year of his age.

This funeral will take place from his late residence at half past 2 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend. At Belleville (S. C.) and Kipley (Miss.) papers please copy.

Died, yesterday morning, WILLIAM JAMES, infant son of W. A. and Lucy Spencer; aged twelve months and six days.

The funeral will take place THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock from the parents' residence, corner of M and N streets. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Died, Friday, after a protracted illness, G. S. GRAY, aged fifty-one years.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY (Saturday) at the Second Baptist church, at 4 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Died, Friday July 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M., HATTIE FLORENCE, infant daughter of George W. and Emma E. Clarke; aged three months and six days.

The funeral will take place THIS (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of her parents, corner Twenty-fourth and M streets. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

CRYSTAL TEMPLE OF HONOR. Citizens of this city are invited to subscribe and officers and brothers. You are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting of the temple on Saturday evening, July 19th, at 8 o'clock. Every member is expected to be present, as business of vital importance will be transacted. By order of W. W. STUBS, W. R. J. 18-11

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, on Wednesday, July 23rd, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. W. WELLS, Secy.

OFFICE VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP AND PACKING COMPANY. Richmond, July 19, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Directors of the company will be held at the office of the company, on Wednesday, July 23rd, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. J. BURR, President.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, July 22nd, at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board, J. W. LARIS, Secy.

MILITARY NOTICES.

COMPANY "D," STONE WALL GUARD. Attend a meeting of your company at the army this (Saturday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, without arms or uniform in the hall.

Important business demands attendance of every member of this company. Attend on time. Purchase of fatigue uniforms and fines for absence from past drills will be discussed. Something on uniforms, but come, if not prepared to pay anything. By order of Captain W. C. TAYLOR, Jr. 18-11

STONEWALL GUARD. Attend drill of the company this (Saturday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, without arms or uniform in the hall. By order of Captain W. C. TAYLOR, Jr. 1